REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,297.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,930 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander Temp Leyton, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
" Darwar	18	" Pondicherry	29
" Mangalore	19	" Karikal	Oct. 1
" Cannanore	20	" Muselipatam	2
" T. lli herry	20	" Cocoanada	3
" Calicut	21	" Visagapatam	4
" Beypore	21	" Bimlipatam	4
" Cochin	22	" Gopalpore	5
" Alleppey	23	" Palmyras Point	6
" Tuticorin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	8
" Colombo	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moreton Bay, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, TAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BERRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1731 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	6
" Kurrachee	19	" Mahomerah	6
" Gwader	21	" Fao	6
" Jask	3	" Bushire	8
" Bunder Abbas	24	" Linga	13
" Linga	26	" Bunder Abbas	15
" Bushire	28	" Muscat	17
" Fao	30	" Kurrachee	22
" Mahomerah	30	Arrives BOMBAY	25
" Busreh	Arrive Oct. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1,731 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	Without Food.
Marseilles	63	43	16	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermentioned, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	6th Oct.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.,

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	" 300	" 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS BY THE STEAM SHIP MACEDONIA.—As the loading of this steamer's HOMEWARD CARGO has been GREATLY DELAYED by the RAIN that has fallen continuously for a week past, her SAILING DATE must be POSTPONED, and instead of FRIDAY, 10th, as advertised, she will most probably sail on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. For further particulars application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2823	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baxen, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer DIDO,	1,900,	150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,500,	12 ,	about 5th Oct. 1875

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALE of the late MR. JAMES DOUGALL'S PROPERTY at GOOMRAOTEE, fixed for the 15th September 1875, has been POSTPONED.

C. HORDERN,
Deputy Commissioner Oomraotee District

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot.....Rs. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER.

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED), and prepared at their AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

Cash.

	Rs.	A.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1875.

THE COMPANY includes the following talented Artistes, being the largest ever visiting INDIA:—

Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.	Mr. G. B. W. Lewis.
Miss Rosa Cooper.	" W. G. Carey.
Madam la Baronese de Serse.	" Henry Aveling.
Miss Nellie A. Henry.	" Francis Stuart.
" Tillie Earle.	" Sama l Phelps.
" Ruth Gray.	" Cha . H. N wton.
" gnes Benison.	" L. Harding.
" Josie Gray.	" Robert C. Cottier.
" Jennie Brown.	" Harry Burton.
" Rose Vernon.	" John Edouin.
" Zara Carey.	" Frank L. Martyn.
" Kate Lloyd.	" Charles A. Boyd.
" Elsie Perriman.	" Frank Varley.
" Annie Beldon.	" William B. Henry.
" Flora Hartigan.	" Geo ge Perriman.
" Mary Coker.	" William Pitt.
	Master George Bryer.
	" Chas. G. Henry.

BYRON'S CELEBRATED BURLESQUE OF IVANHOE,

AND THE SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE OF LADIES AT HOME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. W. G. CAREY ON SATURDAY EVENING.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	" 3
Gallery and Pit	" 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall Seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
T. W. EARLY, Pro. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

It is notified that the Undersigned has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from DULPUTRAM HURGOVUNDASS a piece of GOVERNMENT LAND (200 square yards) together with the four storied House thereon, situate at Jamsetjee Lane, and bounded on the East by the House of Ramjee Kerrojee, West by that of Cassinath Dadoba, North by that of Bhowanishunker Bapoo Joose, and South by the Lohardhall Road, bearing Bombay Collector's No. 1,198 and Municipal No 69. Also another piece of P. and T. LAND (200 square yards), standing on the names of Ramanoojdass Shreeowjee, Damodher Doolub, Jeewun Govind and Kessow Dajee, with the buildings thereon, near Picquet Chowkie, on the Esplanade, bounded on the East by the Picquet Road, West by the Elphinstone Institution, North by a piece of land belonging to Elphinstone Institution and vacant Ground Bombay Collector's No. 689 and Municipal No. 52, both outside the Fort, with their respective appurtenances and occupied by tenants. ALL PERSONS CLAIMING over the said two properties either by way of Mortgage, Lien, Lease Inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned through Jamnaram B. Dulvie, No. 38, Lohardhall, within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, otherwise the purchases will be completed without reference to any such claims which, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SHREE RAMACHARIA BALMUKOONDACHARIA,
Suwastan Chanode Ballajee, near Broach, now in Bombay.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
The Abode of Snow; by Andrew Wilson	9	8
Transactions of the Society of Engineers, 1874	9	8
Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, vol. 1	6	12
Wiseborn's Rome and the newest Fashions in Religion	4	12
Haydon on Diseases of the Heart	15	12
Jackson's Man contemplated Physically, Morally, Intellectually and Spiritually	3	4
Oldhury; by Annie Keary	3	12
Spiritualism, Dialectical Society Committee's Report	3	4
Vasey's Philosophy of Laughter and Smiling	2	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, August	20	0
Cassell's Book of the Horse	13	4
Diamond cut Diamond; by T. A. Trollope, 2 vols	6	12
Erichsen on Concussion of the Spine	3	4
Shelton's Mechanics' Guide, a Hand Book for Engineers, Mechanics, Artizans, &c.	4	12
Rumsey's Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, Health and Disease	7	12
Napier's Manual of Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	13	4
Hutton's Central Asia from the Aryan to the Cossack	8	12
Collin's Library Atlas, 100 Maps of Modern Historical and Classical Geography	13	4
Cassell's Illustrated Arabian Nights	7	12
Muir's Sentiments from the Sanskrit	1	4
Kardee's Spirit Book: Spiritist Philosophy	4	12
Axon's Mechanics' Friend	3	0
Jackson's Hydraulic Manual	17	8
Lytton's Essays from the Quarterly Review	2	4
Childer's Pali Dictionary	42	0
Owen's Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, *New Edition*	4	12
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery. Vol. I	7	12
Figuier's Human Race. *New Edition*	4	12
Beame's Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages, Vol. 2	10	0
Hartwigg's Subterranean World	6	12
Handbook for Military Artificers	2	0
Buchheine's Deutsche Lyrik (in German)	3	0
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8	12
Official History of Franco-German War—Battle of Gravelotte	3	4
Prince Bismarck, a Biographical Sketch	1	4
Carlyle's Early Kings of Norway, and John Knox	4	12
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages	17	8
Taylor on Poisons, *new edition*	10	0
Prater's Surgeons' Pocket Book	4	12
Pascal's Provincial Letters	1	4
Roscoe's Nisi Prius Evidence, *new edition*	25	0
Lewes on Actors and Acting, *second edition*	4	12
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15	0
Regulations for Encampments, 1875	0	8
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40	0
Trollope's Way we live now, 2 vols	13	4
Men of the Time, *new edition*	9	8
Binney's Sermons, 1829 to 1869	7	8
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26	4
Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist	7	8
Mrs. Oliphant's A Rose in June	3	8
Foby's Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant	1	0
Huth on the Marriage of Near Kin	8	12
Stuart Glennie's Pilgrim Memories or Travel and Discussion in the Birth Countries of Christianity with the late H. T. Buckle	8	12
Miss Angel; by Miss Thackeray	6	12
A Garden of Women; by Sarah Tytler	3	4
Tennyson's Works, Author's Edition, vols. 1 and 2, each	3	12
The Ship in the Desert, a Poem; by Joaquin Miller	3	12
Life of Saint Teresa	5	8
Cornhill Magazine; Vol January to June, 1875	4	12
Bannatyne's Guide, Sub-Lieutenants, 1875	1	8
Lytton's Novels, *Knebworth edition*, 12 vols	60	0
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5	8
Signa; by Ouida, 3 vols	20	0
Number Seventeen; by H. Kingsley, 2 vols	18	4
Macaulay's Plea for Mercy to Animals	1	8
Reclus' The Ocean, *cheaper edition*, 2 vols	10	0
—The Earth do. do	10	0
Fouques' Four Seasons	2	4
Sir H. S. Maine's Rede Lecture—European Views of India	1	0
Mrs. Burton's Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, 2 vols	15	0
Acts of the Supreme Council for 1874	6	0
Mahan's Phenomena of Spiritualism, Scientifically Explained and Exposed	4	12
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3	4
Sherriog on Protestant Missions in India	10	0
Swinburne's Essays and Studies	7	8
Lytton's Parisians, *Knebworth edition*, 2 vols	4	8
Janet Doncaster; by Millicent Fawcett	4	12
Frere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3	0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine	18	12
Flattner on the Blow Pipe	13	4
Three Feathers; by William Black, 3 vols	20	0
Four Years in Ashantee; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne	3	12
Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt	5	12
International Vanities; by F. Marshall	5	12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3	4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2	4
Supplement to Index to Annals of our Time	3	0
Zann's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1	8
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40	0
All the Year Round, vol. 13	3	8
Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3	4
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18	12
Dasent's Tales from the Field	5	4
Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington	3	4
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	11	0
Annual Register, 1874	10	0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	4	4
Russell's Here and There among the Alps	13	4
Comte's System of Positive Polity	4	12
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1	0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10	0
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55	0
Holland's Papers on Science	8	12
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9	8
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6	12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18	12
Jennings' & Lowe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	3	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company previously advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 23rd day of September 1875, and such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 35, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, at half-past 3 P.M., on the day last aforesaid, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To consider a Requisition addressed to the Directors by certain Shareholders of the Company proposing that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed for that purpose with all the powers under the provisions of the Company's Act 1866, and to pass the necessary Resolutions for adopting or rejecting the suggestions contained in such Requisition as may be thought proper.

2nd. In the event of no Resolutions for winding up the Company being passed, the following Special Resolution will be proposed, that is to say—

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., the present Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as have hitherto regulated the duties and remuneration of the Company's Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the names of said Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., was inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and other person or persons forming the said firm of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુનજાભઈ

i.e. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1875.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—In accordance with General Orders by His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1875 of Articles made by Soldiers (European and Native) in this Presidency will be opened at 4 P.M. on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Admission—ONE RUPEE. Tickets to be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, and Messrs. LUDDHA EBRAHIM & Co.'s and at the doors for cash.

Soldiers in uniform, with their Families, will be admitted free of charge on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and FRIDAY, 18th, 20th and 24th instant, from 7 A.M. till noon, and on MONDAY, 27th inst., from 7 A.M. till noon, and from 3 P.M. till dark.

Most of the Articles will be for sale, and can be purchased by Visitors to the Exhibition at the prices marked, but nothing will be allowed to be removed till the close of the Exhibition, when Payment must be made on delivery of the Goods.

C. F. KEAYS, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 10th September, 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of 200 Tons GROUPH SALTPETRE for the GUNPOWDER FACTORY, KIRKEE, to be delivered in 1876, will be received at the Factory Office up to 31st October 1875. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

THOS. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 7th September 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital £1,000,000. THE CLAIMS for LOSSES by the STUART HAINEMANN have been PAID IN FULL, and 75 per cent. of those per S. CALEDONIAN.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,
Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex, W,
ENGLAND.

Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden. Inaugurated July 10, 1867, by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

HEAD MASTER.

H.R. LADELL, MA., formerly Exhibitioner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon, H. BULLOCK and A. DOUGLAS.

BANKERS—The LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St James's Square, S.W.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. W. SHELLEY.

English, French and German taught to every boy, in addition to Mathematics, Science and Latin.

Greek is optional, but there is a Classical side in the Upper School for Pupils preparing for the Universities and Professions.

Also a Special Preparation for the Army, Civil Service, Woolwich and Cooper's Hill—all sent up last year for the 1st Examination we were successful.

Drawing, Gymnastics and Singing form part of the Curriculum.

A Laboratory, Science Room, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, also 8 large Baths, with hot and cold water laid on.

150 separate Dormitories, each boy having one to himself; Choice on rooms depending on priority of application.

A Medical man visits the College every morning before school.

Terms 80 and 90 Guineas, a reduction of 5 Gn neas each in the case of brothers. A Preparatory Class for Boys between Eight and Ten, terms, 60 Guineas.

Arrangements are also made for boys to stay during the vacation with Masters in the College.

The connection between the corresponding Institutions in France and Germany has been renewed.

The THREE TERMS commence on JANUARY 18TH, MAY 1ST and SEPTEMBER 18TH respectively. Apply to the Head Master, H. R. LADELL, M. A.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this paper.

References kindly allowed to Major-General G. B. Tremenheere, late Bengal Engineers, Spring Grove, W.; also to parents of past and present pupils, among others, to Dr. Hooker, F. R. S., &c., &c., President of the Royal Society, Kew; Colonel Gardiner, Saville House Twickenham (1 te of the 3rd Buffs); R. N. Shore, Esq., Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W., Bengal Civil Service, retired, late Commissioner of Cuttack.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

NO 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

NO. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES and BIRDS, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 6, BLUE GROUND BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 9, Wide Black and Green Stripes, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 11, TWILLED GRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow, Greek Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

NO. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

NO. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 16, BLUE, and BLACK WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 19. WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

NO. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO Rs. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK, a young man, an European, who is thoroughly conversant with both the Guzerathi and Hindoostani languages. Apply to "S." care *Bombay Gazette*.

BADH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH SEPT. 1875.

THE Cotton quotations given by Reuter in yesterday evening's telegram shows no alteration of any kind, but the tone of the market is evidently less favourable, prices being barely supported. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 6,000 bales.

From New York yesterday evening's telegram still quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 14¾ cents. per lb., but Exchange on London has fallen 1 cent per lb. The receipts at the Ports yesterday were 3,000 bales against 1,700, and the exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales against 1,000 on the corresponding date last year. For the five days the receipts are now 11,000 bales against 9,100 last year, and it will be interesting to watch whether the comparison goes on increasing as nothing is a better guide to the condition of the crop than the rate at which, in the beginning of the season, it comes to market.

Coffee is said to be flat and drooping, but quotations are the same, and other articles of general produce are also unaltered in value.

Reuter informs us that large importations of Foreign Wheat will be necessary this season to meet the deficiency in the English crop. Yesterday's telegram simply expressed the same meaning in other words and that again was anticipated by previous advices.

A withdrawal is reported yesterday of £187,000 from the Bank of England, destination unknown. The amount is of little importance taken by itself, but it is not unlikely the beginning of larger withdrawals. Even should such be the case, however, the position of the Bank now is sufficiently strong to render any movement in the rate of discount improbable for some time to come.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅛; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver at 56½d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there still continues to be very little doing and quotations are unchanged, but if anything the feeling is a shade steadier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 3d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 10⅛d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 10 3/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change. The Accountant-General is reported to have sold 4 lacs at 99⅛ for demand and is still willing to draw a further *limited amount*, whatever that may be. Sixty day's sight is quoted nominally at 99⅛. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change to notice.

SHARES are quiet with next to nothing doing. Agra's are Re. 1 higher. Bank of Bombay's unchanged. Spinning shares are somewhat irregular, Alliance having declined Rs. 25, while Dhurrumsey have recovered Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 1,865.

In COTTON there is no quotable change. A small purchase of Veravul is reported at Rs. 133; but as a rule exporters are out of the market.

FREIGHTS are the same in every respect. £2-8-9 is the nominal quotation, but there is little doing.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged, to-day's sales having been quite of a retail character.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93½
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
250,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	701½
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	216
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	488

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,200
800	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,725
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bhowany C. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,000
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	85
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,650
1,500	1,250	all	100p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	940
1,400	1,000	all	100pc	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	935
750	1,000	all	100p.c	Jewraj Halloo Mills	1,060
...	500	all	...	Khandelah Spinning	820
300	1,450	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	860
...	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning.....	375
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,020
1,000	1,000	all	100pc	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,165
4,000	400	all	50pc	Oriental	660
600	1,250	...	...	Prince of Wales	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ..	230
800	1,000	250	125pc	Do. do. 1/4 share.	230

For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,250	20,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	625
4,000	1,400	all	18 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

820	318	320	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
320	103	146		Do. New 320 Shares.....
320	65	72	6 do.	Ditto .....
320	31	31½	3 do.	Ditto .....
100		1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.
418	190	215	do.	Do. New Shares .....

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,301
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	710
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
1,250	1,000	400	00	Albert Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	80 p.c	Berar Company (New)..	553
1,000	350	all	200 p.c	Indian Press Co.	375
400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	400	all	30 p.c	Carwar Co.....	209
220	250	all	...	Coconada Prov. Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 p.c	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
500	1,000	all	Nil.	Dholiera P. & G. Co.....	200
852	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
300	2,000	15	pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Pres Co.....	375
1,125	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co....	375
3,125	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	412½
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,200
120	..	1,500	250 pc	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 pc	Sassoon's Press Co.....	980
400	500	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
650	1,000	...	125pc*	Volkart's United Press Co.	865 xd.

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.			
...	...	95	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	4 pct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
800	500	300	30p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld..	86
2,400	50	all	10 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	70
1,200	500	all	30 pc	Treacher & Co.....	375
...	250	all	40 p.c	Viegas Patent Slip	82

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" Sept. 6th.

IN general business we have again to speak of less doing after the better movement reported last week. This, together with heavy amounts of Secretary of State's Bills paid during the week, and supplies of silver to hand, has given a lower tendency to charges for money once more. *Sterling* exchange looked lower again, but has been almost steady, at the opening rates. Government Paper has been much firmer at slightly advanced quotations. The Share market is, if possible, more depressed than it was a week ago. In Exports, with the exception of Jute, the market is less active. The British Cotton Piece-goods market quiet again but firm.

The rates of interest and discount at the Bank of Bengal remain at 8 per cent. for on-demand loans on Government Paper, and 6½ per cent. discount for private Bills under thirty days.

In estimating the prospects of the money market, and speaking of charges for money not becoming cheaper again for some time, sufficient allowance was not made for the effect of the early fuller arrival of supplies on the market, before trade demand, or requirements, had augmented enough to prevent accumulations amongst capitalists. Those arrivals are now considerable. Very large sums of Secretary of State's Bills have matured here during the week. These, together with the arrivals of Silver, are creating a temporary over-abundance as compared with the actual requirements. In native quarters this is especially apparent—apart from the fresh failures amongst the native Cotton Piece-goods dealers, and accommodation by the shroffs is again readily open at fully one per cent. below the Bank of Bengal terms of business. Under those circumstances, and having in view in the still large supplies of money advised on the way, it is probable on the face of such figures as the Bank's statement for the 31st August presents, that the Bank management may, not only safely, but judiciously, lower their minimum rates. There is little if any probability of any unsound business being encouraged now. The great London Banking associations are too seriously occupied with old scores, to prompt, or aid in the bolstering up of a fresh structure of unsound business based on over-extended credit. Their losses have been enormous, and whether the verdict on their operations be one of bad management, or not, the lesson will last —ten years perhaps. If the mischief which such a system of business engenders ended with the clipping of the wings of those who set it up, the general mercantile community however deep their sympathy with the sufferers, would have less cause of complaint. It is the injury to, and displacement of, sound trade which follows. The Calcutta market during several months past has illustrated this. New and safe openings may now arise, and for this capitalists are now preparing.

Exchanges on London opened with much apparent weakness on Wednesday last, and buyers then would have had to submit to an eighth of a penny per rupee enhancement of price. Confidence in the morrow, and the London telegram, of the cost at which the Secretary of State's Bills on India were sold, was repaid by the steadier feeling which followed, and sellers coming forward at about the terms of last mail. This was brought about, no doubt, by the smaller requirements expected of buyers, as well as the period of the year in relation to probable prospects. The terms of business are, and have been, on-demand Bank paper, 1-0¾ to 1-9 11-16 per rupee; three months' sight 1-9 15-16 to 1-9¾, and six months' sight 1-10 1-16 to 1-10¼. First class six months' sight Credits at 1 10¼, and Document Bills at 1-10¾ to 1-10 5-16.

On *France*, the quotations are for three months' sight Bank Bills at 2/. 30⅛d. to 2-31 per rupee.

On China, transactions have been at Rs. 218¼ to 219 per hundred dollars at thirty days' sight.

On Mauritius, a small business at the old quotation of 52 cents per rupee at sixty days' sight.

On Bourbon, 265/, per hundred rupees at *sixty* days' sight.

On Bombay, the rate remains at Rs. 100 to 100-2 for on-demand Bank Bills, and at 99-4 for *sixty* days' sight.

Government Paper is again feeling the effects of cheaper accomodation, once more in the open market and there is also a disposition to discount the effect of a possible reduction in the Bank of Bengal rates of interest. These influences have entirely negatived any effect of the instalment of the new loan due on the 1st current, and with some fair amounts of Paper purchased off the market, during the week, prices have risen to 102-0 to 102-2. Paper not being readily obtainable at the last-named quotation with a cheaper cost of money, and the special holiday investment requirements at hand, the tendency is upwards. Closing quotations are—Fours 102-0 to 102-2, Four and a half of 1872 at 103-0 to 102-14; and Five and-a-half at 103-0.

The *Share* market remains very depressed, and there is no prospect now before the holidays of anything more than a small investment demand. If any material fall in the price of money occurs in the interval, it will prevent some pressed sales that otherwise may be made. The amount of stock held under loan is large, and it is that fact, coupled with the locked-up margins, which fairly holds speculators in check at this time. In most instances, except some Screw Pressing concerns, the market is healthy, if not promising in a speculative sense. Jute Mills have more work, but fifteen and twenty per cent. dividend days are, we fear, unlikely to occur again. Moderate dividends will be pushed for; but large economies must yet be effected in managements before even those can be insured. The India General Steam Navigation Co. is making a good freight-earning half year, and scrip is rising again. Coal concerns are working well, if sales are not so large as expected. Cotton Mill shares are both firmer and in more favour. Tea prospects and out-turn of 1875 are generally satisfactory. In Banking shares very little doing, and all Railway stock very difficult of sale again.

Bank Scrip.—Sales of Bank of Bengal at 1,420, but buyers now offering less. National Bank placed at Rs. 114 for cash.

Railway Stock.—Considerable amounts offering at lower prices than are quoted for East Indian. Some Eastern Bengal sold at Rs. 258 per £20.

Coal shares.—The only sales reported have been New Beerbhoom at 115.

Miscellaneous Scrip.—Some bonded Warehouse at 360. India General Steam up to 412-8. Nauthpore Indigo at 3-8 discount. Bengal Iron Works at 11 discount. Rustomjee's Twine and Canvas Factory at 101. Carew and Co. at 8 premium.

Spining Mills—Jute.—Barnagore at 98 and 97. Gouresepore at 1,000 and 1,005. Howrah Mills, contributory, at 23 discount. Seebpore at 78 cash, and 81 time. Bowreah Cotton at 88 up to 94 cash. Goosery Cotton 224.

Tea Shares—Central Cachar at 154, Dessai and Parbuttia at 136, ex-dividend, Durrung at 18, Dehing at 71, Monscherra at 94, Eastern Cachar, new contributory, at 40 premium. Singell at 104.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EUXINE, 1,041 tons, Captain W. Ray, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. CEYLON, 1,140 tons, Captain Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (July 13th) in ballast.

THE S.S. Dante, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Buchanan arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 5th) calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with a cargo of 2,269 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (August 10th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lady Charlotte Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Bacon, Miss Robertson, Miss Baker and Master Baker.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Calicut.—Captain A. Langley. For Colombo.—Mr. A. de Lima and servant. For Galle.—Mr. J. Henry. For different ports.—Twelve deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	H. M. S. Nimble	Selby	Muscat, Sept 3.
	Dante (s)	Buchanan	Cardiff, Aug 5.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, Aug 10.
	Ceylon (s)	Anderson	Melbourne, July 13.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Africa (s)	Hutcheson ...	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Euxine, Roy, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Kurrachee to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
5	Bokhara (s).....	Anderson ..... Southampton, July 29.
	Muzaffer	Urquhart ..... Moulmein, Aug 23.
	D. of Athol	Peebles ..... London, May 26.
	Kate Kelloch	Krogh ..... Liverpool, June 1st.
	Cutch Merchant.....	Bin Salaman, Muscat, Aug 8.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

5	Mecca (s).....	.....	.....
	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....
	Pudsey Dawson.....	.....	.....

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 55 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 225 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.

Macedonia s, 1 case shawls, Ahmedshaw Essofshaw.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s, 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 4 bales skins, Rumbally Ally Runa ; 11 bales hides and skins, Salley Mamed Osaman ; 6 bales indico, Abdool Remon Ahmed ; 63 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy ; 14 cwts E teeth, Ashera Khengar ; 10 bundles E teeth, Mahamedjee Tarbhoy ; 9 bundles E teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy.

Himalaya s, 290 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mamed ; 905 cwts wheat, S Tychjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Anderson, Lieut, Bombay 7th R F, on leave, from Poona.
Fraser, Lieut Col, Madras 38th Foot, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Pringle, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Blood, Major, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Woodland, Lieut, Bombay 68th L Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Bingham, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Lovett, Major, Madras 49th Regt, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Anderson, Surg, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Longley, Captain, Madras 43rd L Infantry, on duty, to Calicut.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th September 1875.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the C-in-C-in India, Major (Local Lieut-Col) F Loch, 108th Foot, on the completion of his tour as Asst-Adjt-Genl of Division will rejoin his Regt as Supernumerary.

Surgeon-Maj E Morton is placed on general duty, Poona Division.

General Officers Comdg Divisions and Districts will send to the Adjt-Genl on the 1st October the names of the Officers selected to go through the course of Garrison Instruction which commences at Poona and Mhow on the 1st November next.

Special attention is drawn to the last para of G O C No 313 of 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brevet Lieut-Col J W S Moore to Bombay, from 10th Sept 1875 to, 10th January 1876, to study the language.

General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing Subaltern 16th N I, from 1st to 30th Sept 1875, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Conductor J Hickey, of the Ordnance Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Newsham, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Amrcot Manker to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Wadgan, in the Poona Dist.

Azam Keshowsow Ganesh, Actg Mamlatdar of the Nagar Taluka, in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr J F Spencer, Clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes resumed charge of his appointment on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Mr Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Mudbad, in the Tanna Dist, on 25th Aug 1875, before office hours.

Mr Madhuwachram to act as second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Kapadwanj, in the Ahmedabad Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Jagunnath Dayabhai on leave, or until further orders.

Kazi Muhammad Laik walad Abdool Kair, Mukhtyarkar of Taluka Dero Mahbat, in the Dist of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Munshi Gulabrai walad Topunmal, Head Munshi of Taluka Dero Mahbat, in the Dist of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sect n 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Vaman Krishna Bhatwadekar to be substantive pro tem second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Deogarh, in the Ratnagiri Dist, vice Rao Saheb Narso Hari Apte, transferred to Junnar

The appointment of Rao Saheb Shirinivas Ramchandra Bhatte as second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Hubli, in the Dharwar Dist, notified under date the 24th August 1875, is cancelled.

Azam Sakurlal Nubhoolall, First Karkun of Gogo, in the Dist of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A K Nairne acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Surat from 15th July to 13th Aug 1875, both days inclusive.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr Gibson, Asst Conservator of Forests, Tanna, in Govt Notification dated 20th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Messrs W Allen and W F Sinclair acted as First and Second Asst Collr, Tanna, respectively, from 8th January to 16th March 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J Hearn, Huzur Depy Collr, Sattara is allowed privilege leave of Second absence for 37 days.

Mr W Allen acted as First Asst Collr of Tanna, in addition to his own duties, from 14th July to 15th Aug 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr E C Ozanne to act as First Asst Collr, Sholapur, during the absence of Mr Keyser, on until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj C G H Ross acted as Civil Surg Satara, from 17th April to 18th June 1875, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Capt R K B Wodehouse has pas ed the prescribed examination in Guzerati.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs T D Mackenzie, Second Asst Collr, Nasik, A Keyser, Second Asst Collr, Sholapur, and J K Spence, Asst Collr, Poona, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr H A Acworth, Second Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, under this office Notification at page 764 of the "Government Gazette" dated 29th July 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

Anam Belaji Lakshman is appointed Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar or Kulkran, in Nasik.

Mr A C Boevey delivered over and Mr E C K Ollivant received charge of the office of Second Asst Collr, Surat in the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

Vasanji Kalyanji, Patel of Dhumdachi, is appointed a Member of the Taluka Local Fund Committee, Balsar, in Surat, vice Govandji Dajibhai, who has been removed owing to his incompetency to serve as a Member of the Committee.

Capt W T Brown delivered over and Mr W Woodward received charge of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 21st instant, in the afternoon.

The Examination leave for one month granted to Mr McCallum, Justice of Civil Court, Dharwar, in this office Notification dated the 19th ultimo, is cancelled.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Dharwar Collectorate are sanctioned.

Rao Saheb Krisnarao Narsivh to be third class Mamlatdar of the Nawalgund Taluka and Rao Saheb Na har Narsivh to be third class Mamlatdar of the Ranibennur Taluka.

Messrs J R Fitzgerald and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Asst Collr, Sholapur, on the 30th ultimo, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surg-Maj H T Dann and Mr F Nussernanjee, Depy Collr and Mag Ahmednagar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar Dist Jail on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT—10TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

The appellate Court will sit every Friday and Saturday during the month of September to dispose of the following List of Appeals which will be taken in their order. The List it is expected will occupy the month but will be added to if necessary.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

709-73—Fletcher and Smith—Henry Gamble &c., and another v Abdool Rahimon bin Ally M—Crawford and Bovey.
241-74—Macfarlane and Sharp—Munjee Khetsey v Morarjee Weljee and others—Chalk and Turner.
40 & 84-74—M H Khan—Purmanundass Jewandass v Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Crauford, Lynch and Owen.
343-73—Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Ismail v Shaik Issa bin Khulifa and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

In the Matter of the Indian Councils Act 66 and in the matter of E F Association Ld in Liquidation—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v Komulnyan Nelk and another—Fletcher and Smith.
214-72—J C Coma—Tarrachund Ramchunder v Thariabhoy Topur,—Tyabjee and Jayani
47-71—Jeejeebhoy and Payne—Heerjee Jeena v Naron Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
352-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nowrojee Hoseungjee and another v Merwanjee Bomanjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
580-72—P Kavasjee—Moolchund Joharimull v Sugoonchund Sewdass and another—Lynch and Tobin.
86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Crustnarao Bhawoo v Saraswatibai widow and others,—Shamrao, P and V Hurrichund.

(Before the Honourable—Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT).

LONG CAUSES.

591-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeewandass Doolubdass v Dewallee &c.,
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia T—e Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner,
162-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghunathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung.
58-75—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee v Navazbai widow Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Ewantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 10 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	,, 15 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after.
China	,, 20 ...	4 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 24 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 24 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the E. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m:

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5 P.M.		5 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 10	Friday	Sept. 24
,, ...	,, 17	Monday	Oct. 4

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route shall nevertheless be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ..	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.
The Army.
Colonel Baker's Military Services.
The Prince's Visit to India.
Swimming in the Channel.

THE FIRST Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains, 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fete is almost beyond belief, coupled with very handy indices. In addition to a well arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and, people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Indian*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLODWELL—September 6th, at Wudwan, within four hours of each other, Alice Blanche and Ethel Ada, the beloved and only daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Blodwell, aged respectively 5 years and 11 months and 3 years and 2 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALLOWAY—September 6th, at Simla, the wife of Lieut-Colonel G. Archibald Galloway, Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
TANDY—September 3rd, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JORDAN—September 4th, at 9, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, J. P. Jordan, Esq., a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

APPOINTMENT OF CHINESE MINISTERS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Knosungtao, the officiating Governor of the Canton Province, and Hougolmenihen, son of the President of the Board of Works, have been appointed conjoint Chinese Ministers to England.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

A letter from Admiral Laroncier, at the time commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, has created a sensation. The Admiral who has now been superseded, declares that he will only support President MacMahon so long as he keeps aloof from the party of the September Revolution.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that Dorregaray, with the remnant of his forces, is being hotly pursued.

Wholesale desertions are occurring and the collapse of the Carlist cause is believed imminent.

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

The semi-official Russian Press charges the Yakoob of Kashgar with complicity in instigating the present disturbance in Khokand.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Notwithstanding the official announcement of the pacification of Bosnia, further severe fighting is reported to have taken place and Turkey is despatching troops to the Servian frontier.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½

Bar Silver 56⅜

The sum of £187,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival.—Europa.

WITH reference to the overdue steamer Coromandel, from Bombay, Captain Manu, of the Guy Mannering (s)-which sailed from Bombay two days after the Coromandel (s) states that he had the same pilot out of Bombay, and was told by him that Captain Maby intended going as far as 22° N. Captain Mann thinks the Coromandel (s) has broken down and drifted north, and may not be heard of for some time.

WE learn that the Africana, from Bombay for New York (sesame seed), was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. All the crew were saved and are now at Port Alfred.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations will be held in the Council Hall at Poona on Thursday, the 23rd September. This is the first meeting announced this season.

H. M. S. NIMBLE, 5 guns, Captain W. H. Selby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat (September 3rd). She experienced strong monsoon winds 300 miles off Bombay, hazy with passing showers and squalls outside the harbour.

THE postage on letters from India to Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden, and thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract packets will be reduced on the 1st of October next from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

THE Aden news report from 26th August to 1st September states that the Sultan of Zanzibar and suite arrived at Aden on the 31st August in the Khedive's steam yacht Mansoora. It is expected that His Highness will continue his voyage in the same vessel.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held on Monday last at the Government sale room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.....	2,150	1,295	1,205	1,260	27,10,470
Benares ..	1,600	1,235	1,225	1,226 7 9	19,62,375

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is expected to arrive at Bangalore in the course of this week, when there will be a general parade of all the troops in garrison. The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the local paper says, will join the parade, and have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for the occasion.

WE have further news of the earthquake from Magura, from Purnia, where it was felt at 9·15 (Calcutta time), and from Tipperah, where it appears to have been severe, the water in tanks overflowing banks from two to three feet above its usual level, and inundating the neighbouring streets.

THE patriots of Goa will be delighted to learn that a Goanese Portuguese, of the name of Antone Camile DeSouza, has been appointed chief butler to His Majesty the King of Burma, on a salary of seven ounces of gold per mensem, and is said to be the eldest son of Captain Pedro DeSouza, an Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Cochin Argus* of the death, a few days ago, of the Punnatoor Raja, a malikhana recipient of 21,000 fanams from the British Government. The place of residence of this Nair Chief is only about a mile distant from the Hindoo Temple at Goorooyavoor. The heir to his immense wealth is a young man about twenty years old.

THE postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe, and Majurga forwarded *via* Bombay to Aden, and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and the Union Steamship Company's packets will with effect from the 1st October 1875, be reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

THE Calcutta papers announce the death of Mrs. Piddington, wife of the late Dr. Piddington, on the night of Friday last. The poor lady has not lived long, the *Englishman* remarks, to enjoy the annuity which a generous public subscribed for, when the Government refused, in a niggardly spirit, to grant a pension to the widow of a gentleman who had acquired a world-wide reputation by his scientific attainments.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that the following native chiefs have been invited by the Viceroy to meet the Prince of Wales in Calcutta :—The Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja Sindhia, Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Maharaja of Joypore, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Maharaja of Putialla, the Maharaja of Dewa, the Rao of Kutch, the Begaum of Bhopaul, the Nawab of Rampore, the Roja of Jhind, and Sir Salar Jung.

THE report of Sir T. D. Forsyth's mission to Yarkund in 1873 has just been published. It furnishes much valuable information about the history and geography of the Ameer's possessions and is profusely illustrated with interesting photographs. Unfortunately the natives who sat had a great prejudice against sitting still—a prejudice apparently shared, strange to say, by the landscapes and back grounds generally. We obtain this information from the *Pioneer* who has evidently had the opportunity of looking at this interesting report.

"SIMLA, with all its advantages of climate,' says the *Indian Medical Gazette*, "is becoming *used up* ! And, unless some very energetic and continued sanitary measures are taken, it will not only become *dangerous* as a resort of invalids, but also to healthy people. In fact, we should not be wrong if we stated it *has* already become dangerous. The question of the sanitary condition of Simla is scarcely a local one, as it may affect thousands of us resident in India, called by business, impelled by sickness, or 'on pleasure bent,' visiting that station."

THE Marquis of Lorne seems to be determined to make a name in the literary world as great as the one he has already made in the social world by his marriage with an English Princess. The *Athenæum* informs us that the fortunate young nobleman has written, and placed in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., for publication, a narrative poem entitled 'Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera.' The subject of the poem, which contains about 3,000 lines, is taken from an incident in one of the Saracen raids on the coast of the Riviera during the tenth century. It will be illustrated by a frontispiece and vignette and may be expected in the autumn.

WE read in the *South India Observer* that a serious epidemic has broken out in Wynaad, among the cattle, which has resulted in the death of no less than 123 buffaloes on one estate only, in the short space of time of two months. A letter from Mr. E. S. S. Thompson, Hony. Secy., Wynaad Planters' Association, addressed to Mr. W. Logan, acting Collector of Malabar, has been forwarded to Mr. Stokes, Acting Secy. to the Board of Revenue, soliciting the assistance of Government in this extremity, and requesting that a Veterinary Surgeon may be sent to investigate the disease and advise as to remedies. Order of Government thereon—"That no Veterinary Surgeon is available at Ootacamund for the service, and ordering the Board, if possible, to depute Mr. Western."

THE Officiating Inspector of Forests in a recent letter to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris stated that with reference to G.O., 5th June last year, on Dr. Bidie's report on the Nilgiris parasitical plants, Captain Jago's attention should be called to Dr. Bidie's remarks in paragraphs 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33. The point mooted in paragraph 25 might be made subject for experiment. "I quite endorse Dr. Bidie's conclusions as expressed in the other paragraphs quoted, viz., (1) that it would be impossible to remove the parasites with the knife in our extensive plantations; (2) that trees affected should at once be felled; and (3) that the further planting of *Acacsia melanoxylon* on the Nilgiris is not advisable. If you concur in these views, I beg that you will request the Deputy Conservator to issue the orders necessary to enforce them to his range overseers." The Government have desired that special attention be paid to this subject by the Nilgiri Forest Officer.

THE *Bengal Times*, a Dacca paper, gives the following account of the late shocks of earthquake at that place :—"Yesterday morning (Sept. 3) about 9.30, Dacca experienced an earthquake which, for prolonged oscillation, has never been equalled. Three or four days of severe, we may say, stifling heat, had preceded, and in the expectation of many some unusual phenomenon was about to present itself. True to anticipation, about the hour, we mention, for no two clocks or timepieces agree in Dacca, we felt a wave of shock apparently from north-east to south-west which continued its tremulous oscillation for the space of three minutes without intermission. The shocks varied but little except in one or two instances, when a more than ordinarily heavy wave of motion seemed as it were to vibrate through the city. Chandeliers were set dancing from the ceiling, chairs and tables essayed frantic imitations of St. Vitus's dance, many inhabitants left their dwellings hastily, apprehending a repetition of January, 1869, and the water from a tank in the vicinity of our office was thrown five feet from the rim. The telegraph instruments have not been affected to any injurious extent, and no serious injury has resulted to the town, if we except a few cracks in buildings that should be better looked after than they appear to be.

CONCERNING the floating mud off the Coromandel Coast, a correspondent writes to the *Madras Athenæum* as follows :—"The presence in certain portions of the sea washing the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts of large tracts of mud in suspension, and into which it is said vessels run for shelter and find it, too, during the prevalence of the most violent weather, need no longer be a mystery, when it comes to be known that, by the presence of an inconceivable number of *infusoria*, living and dead, is the phenomenon to be accounted for. The infusoria belong to a class of microscopic animalculæ, occurring in vast numbers and producing copious deposits, which, in time, sink to the bottom of the sea. Minute as they are, each is covered with a hard shell, and the class is very short lived. Dr. Ehrenberg, who writes very pleasantly and very scientifically on the subject, tells us how harbours have been choked by mud-banks, the work of myriads of these animalculæ, and how, in the course of his experience and investigation of the mud banks in the harbours of Wismar in the Baltic, he came to the conclusion that these mud banks consisted of the gradually increasing deposits of mud, really half the volume of which consisted of infusoria. The person who was so solitary in his theory, for we find that Doctor Lankester illustrated the same subject in a paper which he read before the British Association in which he observed that the process of depositing by these animalculæ is constantly going on around us in the sea as well as on land. This fact has been detected in the walls of rooms washed with lime, and on the glazed paper which forms the outer surface of our visiting cards. According to Doctor Ehrenberg, the greater number of these infusoria are endowed with a complicated organization, and their geographical distribution follows the same laws as that of any other animal. By reason of their silicious coverings they constitute earth, stones, and rocks, and are said to be hurtful, sometimes by rendering water impure, and causing miasmy, though few have ventured to allow satisfactorily that plague, cholera and other contagious diseases may be attributed solely to their presence in drinking water. In most instances, where water suddenly comes to assume a different colour from that which it was known by, the fact must be traced to the presence of infusoria so very minute, that the longest of them has been found never to exceed 1.5,000th part of an inch.

BOMBAY.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Jao Bastian Borges and Muilajee Ranjee were placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and fined one rupee each, for having been drunk and disorderly.

HIGH COURT.—Sir Charles Sargent, who returned to Bombay by Tuesday's mail steamer, presided in the first division court yesterday. Mr. Marriott, who acted as a judge in his Lordship's place, has resumed practice at the bar.

SELLING FAUIT.—Mahadeo Narayen was convicted at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having stolen three pomeloes, the property of a woman named Heeroo, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

DRUNKENNESS.—Two Hindoos, one a fruit vendor and the other a cart-driver, were yesterday fined—the first Rs. 5 with the option of seven days' imprisonment, and the other one rupee, by Mr. W. Webb, they having been found guilty of having been drunk and disorderly.

RAJKOTE.—We learn that rain has fallen at Rajkote, and there is every likelihood of a further fall. The cultivators there are now satisfied. Mr. Candy, the Assistant Political Agent, is still busy with the case that is commonly called "The Shrawuks' Grievance."

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Sheik Rasoon was convicted before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, of having been found in the illegal possession of a blanket and other things belonging to the s. s. Mirzapore, and was sent to jail for two months.

IN recognition of the faithful services rendered to Government by Azum Moro Vinayak, late Mamlutdar of Taluka Haveli, in the Presidency of Bombay, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Ossman Jackoos was yesterday found guilty before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having fraudulently misapplied, in breach of trust, a saree belonging to Kuthbye, woman, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 7th September, was 345, being 58 more than in the preceding week, 39 more than the total of the week ending 8th September 1874, and 20 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 246 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 30th August, 1875, was Rs. 27,90,959; add silver received during the week Rs. 8,79,615; no new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 36,69,674. There is in addition 2,99,189 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Luximon Babajee was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having stolen a number of gold and silver ornaments belonging to Govind Banajee. The ornaments were valued at Rs. 600. The prisoner having been found guilty, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the presiding Magistrate, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PIGS IN MAZAGON.—A correspondent writes to us complaining of the "pigs in Mazagon" which are permitted by their owners to run about the streets at large. The noise and dirt they create is described by our correspondent in the most feeling terms, and he concludes his lamentation by exclaiming "where, oh ! where, are the inspectors" of the Municipality, who are supposed to look into such affairs and see that such nuisances are abated.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.—CONCERT NIGHT.—On Wednesday night this excellent little company gave their last entertainment in Bombay for some time, for some time to come. Harry Leslie was in great force as usual, his attitudes, drolleries, and extraordinary dancing proving as usual the irresistible sources of laughter. The other members of the company received a good deal of applause for their respective performances. When the amusing burlesque of Marina was concluded, the examination of conundrums took place, and proved, through the sheer wretchedness of the majority of the jokes, an interesting part of the evening's programme. Finally, the prize (a silver cup) was presented to Mr. H. W. Payne for his conundrum—How is the Government of India in a rotten state ? Because you can purchase an Indian *Statesman* for one anna. This idea is not altogether new. Several years ago in Calcutta a conundrum obtained a pririze for alluding to the low value of an *Englishman*

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Court appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision which lately occurred between the P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore and a native prow, sat at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. W. Webb, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Morland presiding.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government.

Mr. Fletcher for the P. and O. Company and

Mr. Rimington for the owner of the buggalow.

The first witness called was Captain Parish, the commander of the Mirzapore, who said—My certificate is No. 1428 of 1849. I remember the 4th inst. On the night of that day I was awakened by the stopping of the engine. The quartermaster reported to me before I left my cabin that we had struck some one. I heard the cries of the natives as they drifted past the quarter. I went out on deck. My cabin is on deck. The night was dark; not thick, but with light rain. I ordered the mail boat and jolly boat to be lowered. I went on the bridge and had the engines which were going astern stopped. In lowering the mail the forefall was accidentally let go and the boat was swamped. I then ordered the third cutter to be lowered. The second officer went in this cutter and the fourth in the jolly boat. I saw nothing of the wreck. The boats were away from the ship for about an hour and a quarter. On their return the jolly boat brought three men and the cutter nine. One boy was reported missing. I sent for the officers and learnt from them that the buggalow had gone to pieces, that they had carefully examined the wreck, and had light enough to satisfy themselves perfectly that no one was there. When the boats left the ship I looked at the standard compass to direct them how to steer, and found that the ship's head had fallen off two points to starboard. When I first came on deck I observed a boat's light in shore and when day broke I found that it was a buggalow fully a mile from us. The boats were hoisted at 5.30 a. m. I can't say exactly at what hour the accident occurred. I can't say what lights were being shown by us. There were eight boats, including two life-boats hanging at the davits; six of these were in the usual state of preparation, and the other two were reported at 7 P. M. the previous day as being ready for immediate use. The mail boat was lowered as soon as the ship's sternway was stopped. The accident to her caused a slight delay.

By the Court—I took a cast of the lead at about one o'clock and found twenty-eight fathoms; but not when the steamer was stopt after the accident.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Webb then suggested that the officers of the Mirzapore should lodge their certificates, but after some discussion with Mr. Fletcher, in which Mr. Hearn joined, he consented not to press the point.

Mr. Frank Cumberland then deposed—I am 2nd officer of the Mirzapore. On the night of the 4th inst. it was very dark. Indeed, I had the middle watch from 12 o'clock to midnight until the time of the occurrence, which was at about 5 or 6 minutes past 4 o'clock, at which time I had not been relieved. The wind was about west by south, blowing a moderate breeze and increasing. There was a seacunny, a man at the bows, and a Chinaman, and a lascar on the bridge, on the look out from 2 o'clock. The usual lights were burning. I was on the bridge. The first intimation I had of the buggalow being in sight was my seeing a dark-looking object on the starboard bow with my glass. I should say that she was about 300 or 400 yards off at the outside. I saw no lights whatever. At the same time that I saw this boat, the seacunny at the bows reported it. I ordered the helmsman to starboard the helm, as I saw the boat to starboard and could not tell which way she was going. Two or three seconds afterwards I saw that she was crossing our bows. The helm could not be put to starboard as there was no time, and I at once ordered it to be put hard a port and then stopt and reversed the engines. The collision occurred, I should think, about a minute after I gave the order to port the helm. I saw no light on the buggalow. After the boats were lowered, the shipwrecked men told me that the boy belonging to their buggalow was dead, but did not say how he had died. Several more witnesses were examined and the further hearing of the matter was then adjourned.

THE LATE MR. ANSTEY'S ESTATE.

HENRY SAMUEL KING V. T. LOGAN DUNNOLLY.

In this matter, which was heard in chambers before Mr. Justice Green, his Lordship delivered the following judgment yesterday :—

A decree was passed in this suit for the plaintiff on the 19th February, 1874, for Rs. 2,046-13-10 for principal, interest and costs, together with interest on the judgment at 6 per cents. per annum. In the same month an application was made for execution, and on the 26th idem an order in chambers was made that the said decree be executed against the defendant by attachment of his moveable property and also by the attachment of the defendants share in the estate and effects of the late Thomas Chisholm Anstey in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal, and by the attachment of the defendant's future property, and by the defendant wheresoever the same could be found in manner provided by sections 233, 234 and 237 of the Code of Civil Procedure. On the 5th March, 1874, a notice, under section 237 of the Civil Procedure Code and in execution of the order of the 26th February, 1874, was served on Mr. Loudon as Administrator General requiring him to hold the share and interest of the defendant T. Logan Dunnolly in the estate and effects of the late Thomas Chisholm Anstey in his (the said Administrator-General's) hands subject to the further order of this Court. On the 10th December, 1874, an order in chambers was made in the suit calling upon the Administrator-General to show cause why he should not pay to the plaintiff the amount of the said decree with subsequent interest out of the share and interest of the defendant in the estate and effects of the said late Thomas Chisholm Anstey now in the hands of the said Administrator-General and why out of the like share and interest he should not pay the plaintiff's costs of the application.

It is this summons of the 10th December, 1874, the disposal of which has been delayed by the necessity of procuring further information from England, and of giving notice to several parties whose claims or possible claims in priority to the present plaintiff on the estate in the hands of the Administrator-General had by the latter gentleman been brought to the attention of the Court which I have now to dispose of.

The late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey died intestate at Bombay on the 13th August, 1873, and within a few months after his death (the exact date of which does not appear in the proceedings, but it was at any rate before the end of the year 1873,) administration of his estate and effects was granted by this Court to Mr. Loudon as Administrator-General and this grant has remained in force down to the present time. On the 13th October, 1873, letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of the said Thomas Chisholm Anstey were granted by the principal registery of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England to his widow Harriet Mary Petre Anstey. On the 2nd March, 1874, an order was made by the High Court of Chancery in England in the matter of the estate of Thomas Chisholm Anstey, deceased, between Fernanda Walstan Anstey, spinster, plaintiff, and the said Harriet Mary Petre Anstey defendant. The order was made on the application of the plaintiff therein claiming to be one of the children and next of kin of the said Thomas Chisholm Anstey, and it was thereby ordered that the following applications and inquiries should be taken : 1 an inquiry who were the next of kin according to the statues for the distribution of intestates estates of Thomas Chisholm Anstey deceased the intestate named living at the time of his death, and whether any of them were since dead, and if so, who was or were their legal personal representatives. 2. An application of the intestate's personal estate come to the hands of the defendant therein the administratrix of his effects or to the hands of any other person or persons by the order or for the use of the defendant. 3. An application of the intestate's debts. 4. An application of the intestate's funeral expenses. 5. An inquiry what parts (if any) of the intestate's estate were outstanding or undisposed, of and it was ordered that the intestate's personal estate be applied in payment of his debts and funeral expenses in a due course of administration and further consideration of the matter was reserved. This order was served upon the Administrator-General, on behalf of the plaintiff, in the Chancery matter where it does not appear, but it was before he affirmed his affidavit on the 22nd December, 1874 in showing cause against the present summons. So far as it appears by the proceedings in this case the late Mr. Anstey left a widow, the defendant in the Chancery matter mentioned, and to whom grants of letters of administration has been made in England and two daughters Proda the wife of the defendant in this suit, J. Logan Dunnolly and Fernanda the plaintiff in the Chancery matter. On the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dunnolly in 1859 a settlement was executed, dated the 27th September, 1859, and a copy of this settlement is annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Loudon affirmed on the 22nd December 1874. Among other provisions (not material for the present purpose) this settlement contains a covenant on the husband's part to do all acts necessary to assure to the trustees therein mentioned on the trusts of the settlement "all such sum and sums of money exceeding the sum of £500 as he the husband may be entitled during her coverture shall have or receive from or through any person or persons whomsoever by gift testamentary bequest or has his her or their next of kin in the distribution any intestate's estate." The husband also convenanted to pay a sum of £8,000 to the trustees of the settlement at the times in manner and subject to the conditions mentioned in the settlement which sum to be held by the trustees on the trusts and for the purposes therein mentioned. On the 17th May, 1874, the defendant J. Logan Dunnolly died at Marseilles, and so far as is known, intestate. It will be seen, however, that the decree in this suit the order for execution of the 26th February, 1874, the service of the notice to the Administrator-General of the 5th March, 1874, were all prior to the death of the defendant J. Logan Dunnolly. The summons of the 10th December, 1874, was first before me on the 21st January 1875, when the following order was made. The Administrator-General undertaking not to part with Rs. 4,000 out of the assets in his hands of T. C. Anstey deceased till the further order of the Court let this summons be adjourned till the 4th April next, and let the plaintiff give notice of the application to the trustees of the settlement of the 27th September, 1859, and to Mr. Mrs. Anstey the widow furnishing them with certified copies of the decree in this suit, the order for attachment and the notice served on the Administrator-General on the 5th March, 1874. On the same occasion it being stated by the solicitor of the Administrator-General that a notice had been received from the solicitor in England of Mrs. Dunnolly, that she claimed to be absolutely entitled to the whole of her share in her father's estate, on the ground that the settlement of the 27th September, 1859, was not binding on her; she having been an infant at the time of its execution. I directed that notice should be given to her. Mrs. Dunnolly's solicitor as had been directed to be given to the trustees of the settlement and to Mrs. Anstey. When he matter came on again on the 26th April, it appeared that the original trustees of the marriage settlement of the 27th September 1859 were dead and that the then trustee of the said settlement was Mr. Frankish, solicitor of Hull, in Yorkshire, and the matter was again adjourned to the 23rd August, 1875, in order that notice should be given to Mr. Frankish. On that occasion Mr. Cleveland, who appeared originally for the Administrator-General, stated that he as was acting for Mr. Scott the English solicitor of Mr. Anstey and Mrs. Dunnolly, he would appear on the present matter for those two ladies. When the matter came on again on the 30th August 1875, it appeared that Mr. Frankish had acknowledged the receipt of the documents and notice directed to be served upon him, but had not appointed any one to represent him, anddid not manifest any desire to take any part in reference to this summons. Upon the death intestate on the 13th August, 1873, of the late Mr. Anstey's daughter Mrs. Dunnolly, as one of his children and next of kin, became entitled to a share in his estate after payment of his debts and funeral expenses, in other words became entitled to a share in action enforcible in an Equity Court. By one of the convenants in the marriage settlement of Sept. 1859, the husband had bound himself to assure to the trustees thereof the amount of such share whatever it might be beyond £500. Mr. Loudon in his affidavit states that according to his belief the share of Mrs. Dunnolly in her deceased father's estate will amount to Rs. 6,000 or considerably more than £500. The plaintiff and execution creditor in this suit has contended that the covenant to settle the wife's future property does not operate on such property to the extent of £500 and to that extent the husband by marital right or as a purchaser under the settlement itself of the wife's future property, so for as unaffected by the covenant to settle, had previously to his death become entitled to his wife's share in the estate of her deceased father, and that he, the plaintiff, as execution creditor of the husband, is entitled to have the amount of his decree being less than £500 satisfied out of the moneys in the hands of the Administrator-General. Considering the plaintiffs contention in the first place independently of the operation of the settlement, it is quite clear that it must fail for the simple reason that the plaintiff is seeking to charge a liability of the husband on a share in action of the wife which, at the time of the husband's death, on the 17th May 1874, had not been reduced into possession. Reduction into possession as to a wife's share in action means actual payment to or transfer to the use of the husband in his character of husband, See 2. Spence's Equity Jurisdiction to page 479. Such acts must be done which will have the effect of changing the property therein. Further the husband can give no better right to another than he has himself and therefore all assignments made by the husband of his wife's share in action, whether vested or contingent, which are or cannot be then reduced into possession whether the assignment be in bankruptcy or under the Insolvent Act or to trustees for payment of debts or to a purchase for valuable consideration, even though the wife joins therein, pass only the interest which the husband has that is subject to the wife's legal rights by survivorship. The law on this point is quite clear and amply illustrated by the cases cited in the notes to Ryall vs Rowels ; 2. White and Tudors leading cases in Equity 4, ed. page 734. Now, in the present case it is not even suggested that between the death of the father is August, 1873, and that of the son-in-law Mr. Dunnolly on the 17th May, 1874, anything was done by the latter to reduce into possession his wife's share in the estate of her deceased father unless the orders of this Court in this suit of the 26th February, 1874, and the notice served on the Administrator-General on the 5th March can be deemed to amount to a reduction into possession and I am clearly of opinion that they cannot be so deemed. If the right of the assignee on bankruptcy or insolvency of the husband's estate, nay even that of a particular assignee for valuable consideration from the husband is not allowed to prevail against the wife's right by survivorship, still less can that of one who is merely execution creditor of the husband. What has been attached in the present case is the share and interest of the defendant, J. L. Dunnolly in the estate and effects of the late T. C. Anesty. But that share and interest has turned out to be just and nothing for the reason that what was attached was the defendant's marital right to a share in action of his wife's which he died without having reduced into possession. The plaintiff however contends that the husband having by the settlement covenanted to pay £800 to the trustees, to be held on the trusts thereof, and having covenanted to do all acts on his part to settle the wife's future property over and above the sum of £500, is to be treated as a purchaser under the settlement if not expressly, yet by implication, of his wife's future property to the extent of £500 and that on that ground his right and consequently that of his exertion creditor ought to prevail against any claim of the wife though surviving. In support of this contention the case of Garforth *vs.* Bradley, 2 Ves. Sen., page 675, was relied on. The Lord Chancellor then says—"If a man marries and in consideration of that marriage makes a settlement on the wife, by way of jointure and in consideration of such portion as she is or may be entitled to if anything comes afterwards during the coverture to the wife he is a purchaser and shall take it. If on the other hand the settlement is in consideration of her present portion or future without reference to what comes afterwards, and the husband does not reduce it into possession it will survive to the wife in Equity as well as by the rule of law." But (as may be seen by the cases amongst others of Deane *vs.* Denison, 6 Ves. 385, 388, Milford *vs.* Milford 9 Ves. 87 and Lowe *vs.* Taylor 10 Ves. 574) the intention that the husband should be a purchaser of the property must be *clear* or necessarily implied or to be inferred. These cases have arisen on settlement by the husband expressed to be in consideration of the wife's fortune, and the question has mainly turned on this whether the husband is purchaser of the whole or any portion of his wife's property as of that which she has presently. There is in all the cases a manifestation of intention that the husband should become a purchaser of *some* of his wife's property, and the question has turned upon this how far such manifestation of intention, reaches. Now, in the present settlement the covenant by the husband to pay £8,000 for the uses of the settlement is not expressed to be in consideration of any property present or future of his intended wife, but of the marriage only. There is certainly no intention *expressed* that the husband (individually and as distinct from the rights secured to him as one of the beneficiaries under the trusts of the settlement) should take *any* portion of his wife's property, nor do I consider that the circumstance that the husband's covenant to settle the wife's future property is limited to the excess above £500 is a sufficiently clear indication of an intention that at all events he was to have a right to £500 of it. All that it shows is that the wife's future property to the extent of £500 was not necessarily to be placed in the hands of the trustees of the settlement, on the trustees thereof, leaving the question whether the husband should become absolutely entitled to it subject to the condition of his reducing it into possession during his life time. But there is another point to be noticed which it seems to me is fatal to the plaintiff's claim as grounded on the husband's alleged rights to the £500 under the settlement. Claiming by virtue of the settlement, the plaintiff cannot dispute the facts therein recited, and indeed he has not attempted to do so. It appears on the face of the settlement itself that at the time it was executed, Mrs. Dunnolly was an infant under the age of 21 years. It is evident no ons of those executing the settlement but Mrs. Dunnolly herself could give any right by purchase under the settlement to any portion of her property whether present or future. The relation of infancy might, though she was an infant but not the settlement. It has been stated as already mentioned that as a matter of fact Mrs. Dunnolly *has* disputed that the settlement is any way binding on her and on the very ground that when she executed it she was under age. However this may be it seems clear it could not effect her in the way of conferring an interest by purchase on her husband, she being an infant at the time. No doubt a settlement by Mrs. Dunnolly on her marriage might have made binding on her had the provisions as to obtaining the approbation of the Court of Chancery contained in the Infant's Settlement Act (18 and 19 vic, c. 43) been observed. But on the face of the copy of settlement annexed to Mr. Loudon's affidavit there is nothing to show that those provisions were observed, nor is it suggested that they were. For these reasons I must discharge the summons of the 10th December 1874, with costscertifying for counsel, and further discharge the Administrator General from his undertaking given on 21st January 1874, not to part with Rs. 4,000 out of the assets in his hands of T. C. Anstey deceased and to save the costs of making a separate application in this behalf. I must also set aside the order of the 26th February 1874 so far as the same operates to restrain the Administrator-General from dealing with the assets of the said T. C. Anstey as he may be advised.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON APPEAL

ON Wednesday at the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mazagon, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West were engaged in hearing an appeal from the decree of the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of Surat. It was an appeal preferred by the plaintiff in the case of Manockjee Cowasjee Entee *vs.* Motibaee wife of Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, and Cursetjee Muncherjee. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Shantaram Narayan and Mr. Kallabhai Lalloobhai, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant, who is a Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat. Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee, appeared for the first defendant and respondent, the second defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff in the court below sued that his marriage with the first defendant might be dissolved and a divorce granted on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with the second defendant. The case was heard before Mr. Birdwood and seven delegates in March 1875, and the hearing occupied more than a week. On conclusion, the delegates were unanimous in their decision ; they said they did not believe the evidence adduced by the plaintiff and that the allegation of adultery was not proved. The court therefore rejected the plaint and ordered the plaintiff to pay all costs. The plaintiff now appealed from that decision on the following grounds :—(*a.*) The decree of the lower court is contrary to law. (*b.*) The decree of the lower court is bad in consequence of the illegal constitution of the court, the said illegality consisting in the fact that the delegates selected to aid in the adjudication of the suit, were selected contrary to the provisions of Act XV. of 1865. (*c.*) The judge of the lower court did not properly reject the various objections, which existed and were urged as to the competency or fitness of two of the delegates selected to aid in the adjudication of the suit. (*d*) Persons named as witnesses were admitted as members of the court. (*e*) The court had no power to award costs. (*f.*) The judge erred in procedure in taking the opinion of the delegates upon a mere question of evidence, and in not putting to each of them proper objections to the admissibility or credibility of such evidence. (*g.*) The judge erred in not summing up the evidence to the delegates, and in not pointing out to them that according to law the burden of proving an *alibi* lay upon the defendants, and in not showing them what presumption ought to be drawn from the defendants not having gone to Surat, and the man-servant and in not advising them as to what amounts in law to adultery.

The Chief Justice, looking at the grounds of appeal, said—These are chiefly objections to the constitution of the court.

Mr. Scoble said they were some of the grounds of appeal. This was a suit in which Manockjee Cowasjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat, sued for a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the first with the second defendant. The case was heard before Mr. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat, and seven delegates in the close of last year and the beginning of this year. The delegates found that the charge was not proved, and the court rejected the plaint with costs.

The Chief Justice—The delegates were unanimous.

Mr. Scoble said the section of the Act which gave the right of appeal to this court was section 49.

The Chief Justice—It is in the nature of a special appeal.

Mr. Scoble said it was not a special, but a substantial appeal as to errors and defects in the procedure. He submitted they were errors in the procedure, which would be proved to be errors and defects in the decision of the court on the merits. The first error was that, of the thirteen delegates who constituted the court, only ten were summoned ; and of the seven who attended, many were gentlemen who were not entitled to be appointed under section 24, because they did not come in due rotation ; and besides the whole panel was not summoned.

The Chief Justice—If one of the delegates happened to be in Bombay and another in Europe, how was the whole panel to be served ? Who were the three that were not served ?

Mr. Scoble said they were Framjee Jamasjee Bhownuggree, Byramjee Pestonjee Doctor, and Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dustoor. Now Mr. Birdwood said on this point :—"The plaintiff objects under section 24 of Act 15 of 1865 to the constitution of the court. He says that the delegates have not been selected in due rotation, having regard to those selected in the last case heard by the court. I do not think there is any ground for the objection. A summons was issued to each of the thirteen delegates in Gujerat. Three have not been served. Of the ten who were served, one has resigned his appointment, and his resignation has been accepted by Government. Of the remaining nine, two have requested to be excused from attending on the ground of ill-health, one in writing and one by a message sent by his servant to-day. Both have been required, or will be required to furnish medical certificates. All the delegates available in Gujerat are present."

The Chief Justice—If a delegate is absent from Gujerat, how is he to be served ?

Mr. Scoble—By post.

The Chief Justice—Suppose he has been absent for some time.

Mr. Scoble—These Parsee delegates are in the nature of jurymen.

The Chief Justice—There is no finding of a bill by them.

Mr. Scoble—They are not jurymen, but they are assessors.

Mr. Justice West—Mr. Birdwood says three have not been served, because they are not in Gujerat. If you put the two sentences together, that is the sense.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Birdwood says—"All the delegates available in Gujerat are present, and there is no other delegate whose presence can to-day be secured."

Mr. Scoble said that, in addition to the three who were not served at all, two were excused on the ground of illness, neither sending a medical certificate. The consequence was that the plaintiff was greatly prejudiced.

The Chief Justice—Are there any medical certificates with the proceedings ?

Mr. Scoble said the effect was, that instead of a panel of thirteen delegates, they had a panel of only seven.

The Chief Justice—What is the smallest number to form a *quorum* ?

Mr. Scoble said it was seven ; and they were deprived of a proper panel by non-service on three and the absence of two of the delegates ; and his client was denied justice by the private feelings and prejudices of the delegates who heard the case.

The Chief Justice—How is the verdict carried ?

Mr. Scoble said it was carried by a majority. Had there been a proper panel, the plaintiff might have five on his side ; and supposing they were seven without any prejudice, he might have got the verdict in his favour. If he had the whole panel of thirteen, he might have challenged those who were suspected of prej

with a promise of foreign support in his pocket. The Prince of Servia, too, might think it practicable to allow himself to be guided by Austrian advice, if the Vienna Government felt in a position to offer small advantages as a means of checking the inordinate ardour of his race. That, in the opposite event, he may be forced to connive at some more international irregularities of his countrymen is easily inferred from the fact that the semi-official organ of Belgrade has been representing all this while the pacific policy of Servia as the result, not of Prince Milan's loyalty to the Sultan, but as dire necessity and the will of the Powers. Lyubobratich, the leader of the insurgents, there are reasons to believe, is in constant intercourse with the malcontents in the neighbouring Provinces, with whom he seems to have held correspondence ever since he acted as the secretary of Luka Vukalovitch, the late rebel leader of the Herzegovinese. Luke, who, when he had won his laurels, retired to Russia, and is now, I believe, leading a pensioner's life at or near Odessa, may be said to have invented the system of skirmishing in the small hours of the night adhered to by the present insurgents. There is a rumour that the Young Turkish Party are astir at Constantinople, and, under the leadership of Mithad Pasha, once more recommend their liberal programme as the sole panacea that can save the realm. Zina Bey, the other representative man of the Party, having been attached to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, is not now on the spot.

This intelligence confirms the belief that the Russian Expedition, operating on the middle Attreck, may find it advisable to attempt the city of Merv. The absence of all intelligence from General Lamakine's column during the last few weeks may, perhaps, be regarded as a proof that he has gone too far East to keep up communications with Krasnovodsk; while there are symptoms which would seem to indicate the despatch south of a force from Petro-Alexandrovsk, which might have met General Lamakine half way. Probably the usual official *communiques* will soon be vouchsafed, as the campaign cannot but have produced results before this, whatever dimensions it may have assumed. The Russians are in a position to wait without any anxiety for the expected news. The Caucasus army having recently attained the uncommon strength of 108,000 men and 18,000 Cossacks, it is easy for the Commander-in-Chief to bring any force that can be possibly required into the Steppe, so that the Turcomans would have no chance even if they had arms. With 20 war-steamers and nine transports in the Caspian reinforcements can always be sent at a moment's notice from Baku, Derbent, or Petrovsk to Krasnovodsk or the vicinity of Tchikisblar. There is, indeed, the insurrection in Svanetia, a small district in the Caucasus, which every now and then indulges in such a frolic; but this will require only a few men to put it down, if past experience is to repeat itself, or should more troops be wanted they will not be long in making their appearance on the scene, now that the eastern shores of the Euxine are pacified, and 83 men-of-war, including three ironclads, once more rule the Black Sea. Another complication, or, if the term may be admitted, simplification of Central Asian affairs, is expected from the revolution at Kokand and the forcible ejection of the Khan from his capital. This Khudoyar Khan having been a most submissive vassal ever since the conquest of Tashkend and Samarkand, the Russians, in their turn, have lately supported him against his domestic enemies, and only last year extradited a pretender who had fled to their territory. Now that their docile ally has been set to the whereabouts, notwithstanding the help he derived from the foreigner, the Russians are beginning to think of establishing a more direct rule where they have ceased to govern indirectly. The expediency of taking some such step is recommended by the suspicion that Yacoob Beg of Kashgar, himself a Kokand man by birth, might otherwise feel tempted to annex the land of his birth to that of his conquest and present possession. As this would give him the command of the passes leading into North-Western Kashgar—passes rendered practicable by Russian engineers, though partly belonging to Kokand—it is easy to understand the considerations to which recent events have given rise.

Speaking of the Russian Navy, I may be permitted to correct a mistake recently committed by several papers in alluding to a peculiar class of ironclads, called Popoffkas. These vessels, circular turret-ships on a flat keel, like a floating saucer or watch-glass, are frequently attributed to Admiral Popoff, of the Russian Navy, who caused some specimens to be constructed in St. Petersburg Dockyard. In reality, however, they are due to the inventive genius of a justly famous Scotchman, the late Mr. John Elder, of the well-known Glasgow firm of the same name, who first proposed their construction in a paper read at the United Service Institution on the 25th of May, 1868. Subsequently Mr. Elder, at the special request of Admiral Popoff, who himself visited Glasgow to prosecute inquiries on the subject, supplied further details for the use of the Russian Government. But the design was not destined to be carried out by the inventor. After Mr. Elder's death, which occurred only 18 months later, Admiral Popoff had a ship of this novel shape built at St. Petersburg. Proving successful both in point of strength and manœuvring capacity, others followed suit. At present, several are in the Baltic and one or two in the Black Sea.

THE FRENCH SEASIDE.

(From a Correspondent of the "Times.")

TROUVILLE, Aug. 10.

THERE is, perhaps, no more thoroughly French seaside resort than Trouville. In appearance it resembles no English bathing town with which I am acquainted, since it combines the trade of a small seaport and fishing station with the position of one of the most fashionable *bains de mer* frequented by Parisian society. Separated by a small river, the Toucques, from the younger but equally renowned town of Deauville, Trouville is more cosmopolitan, and the visitors a little less select. Both places are situated on a bold sweep of land immediately opposite the lighthouse on the tall cliffs which mark the mouth of the Seine and the entrance to Havre. Between the little pier of Trouville and the Hotel des Roches Noires the life of the place may be said to be concentrated. At this space are the canvas bathing-houses whence issue at high water the ladies in "bloomer" costumes and broad straw hats, who are so careful not to let either their faces or their locks come in contact with the salt water, who swim (after the manner, indeed, of many of our own countrywomen) with one foot on the bottom, and who never bathe without a strong escort of male friends. Close beside the pier, too, are a line of wooden tenements used as *cafes* shooting galleries, or lotteries, and immediately after these establishments are passed commences the boarded walk on the sands which terminates at Madame de Gallifet's house, just beyond the Roches Noires Hotel. Along this promenade—which is, by the way, an excellent idea, easily carried out, for avoiding heavy walking through sand—saunter and sit the people of all nations and name who make Trouville a miniature Babel. Frenchmen in light blue suits, with white boots, and small barometers fastened to their wash-hands, as if they wished to test the atmospheric pressure of the sea breezes on the brain; *gommeux* from the Boulevards in light frock coats, and straw hats, Englishmen in alarming chess-board suits, small Russians in top boots, red sashes, and white duck jackets, Germans in light trousers, Swedes, Spaniards, Americans, Italians, Negroes Cubans—in short, citizens of every country in both hemispheres. Nor is the fairer sex in less number and variety; muslin, lace, gold and silver embroidered jackets, low shoes, silk stockings, high heels, and every imaginable colour are massed together on the Trouville "mile." Here families and their friends prefer to sit on long lines of chairs, criticising and greeting the passers-by, while the children dig on the somewhat dirty sands beyond or dabble in the water. Some few take up their position on the beach and watch the bathers; but this is tedious work, and the gay crowd behind the bath-houses has more attractions than the dripping damsels who hurry to their cabins in *peignoirs* or the gentlemen who are conscious that a tight stripped costume is not always the most becoming dress. Just behind the largest bathing establishment is the Casino, where the theatrical representations, concerts, and other amusements are held daily. In front is a bricked terrace, which is crowded with loungers from midday till midnight; and at one end is a small room, where, under the name of *Conseres de Salon*, both sexes indulge in what may be termed limited gambling. The racecourse consists of an ingenious circular mechanical arrangement, on which eight numbered horses, bearing the names of Doncaster, Boiard, Torrent, and other equine celebrities, unceasingly contend till the small hours of the morning. The stakes are divided into two classes, *Poules de Consolation* and *Poules d'Honneur*. In a *Poule de Consolation* eight series of tickets, at a franc each, are distributed, and there are eight prizes of seven and a half francs each, the other half-francs going half to the proprietor of the game and half to the Casino. The horses run in circles on concealed weighted bars, and the one which stops nearest the winning-post, without actually passing it, is proclaimed the victor; for instance, supposing No. 8 (Doncaster) to be the winner, the eight persons who have tickets bearing that number receive each seven and a half francs. Every third contest is a *Poule d'Honneur*, which is on exactly the same principle, only it is run in two heats, the winners of the first round competing for a gross sum of 56f. On these occasions the excitement is intense, and the scramble for tickets becomes very nearly a fight. Yet it must not be supposed that the gamblers are children or their names unknown, even if the company be not select. That perfectly-dressed lady, nearly every day in the same seat, is a charming Russian princess, whose luck has become well nigh proverbial with the frequenters of the *petits chevaux*; the gray-headed man just opposite is a well-known French novelist, the English-looking man next him is a successful proprietor of real racehorses; he in the checked suit is an American traveller; the painted lady behind him was formerly notoriously connected with the name of a German duke, whose death made a great stir some few years ago. But to analyze all the company would occupy too much space. At last the tickets are all sold, and the contest begins. As the horses fly round shouts are heard—"*Le huit gagne*," "*Je dis que c'est Boiard*," "An even louis on Fantome," and these cries are redoubled as the post is at last reached, and the race won amid a feverish excitement which is certainly never surpassed by a real turf struggle. In another part of the Casino is the play-room, or, as it has been facetiously nicknamed, "Little Toulon," for reasons which are only too apparent. Here are two *ecarte* tables surrounded by, for the most part, as ill-looking a crowd as it would be possible to imagine. I have no hesitation in saying that the *ecarte*-room is a disgrace, not only to the administration of the Casino, but to civilisation in general. The most infamous cheating is openly practised. It has been calculated by a competent authority that there are no less than 50 *grecs*, or, as we should call them, "legs," assembled nightly round these two tables. Yet there is a Commissary of Police present every night, and he must be well aware of what is going on, even were he blind enough not to hear the oaths and foul language which resound on every side, or blind enough not to perceive that there is a powerful confederation ready to fall upon and devour unsuspecting strangers. At Baden, Hamburg, and Wiesbaden in former days gambling was, if detrimental and prejudicial to public morals, at least fair and aboveboard; the tendencies of private play at Trouville are worse in every way. Moreover, many persons very rightly refuse to allow their wives and daughters to go to the Casino in consequence of the characters who are admitted within its precincts. The officials at the gates are exceedingly particular about the showing of tickets; it seems a pity that the authorities do not take the same pains with regard to the issuing of these passes. At the ball on Thursday night there must have been three or four hundred people present, yet only some 10 couples were dancing, so afraid were the others of being contaminated by the evil reputation of many among the visitors to the Casino. In fact, it looked as if the company assembled had simply come to stare at one another, and had put on their most brilliant raiment by way of emulation. It was pleasant to see at the children's dance that they at least made enjoyment, where people were supposed to amuse themselves, without, like their elders, running the risk of a card-scraper for a partner or an countess of questionable title for a vis-a-vis. Trouville is such a pleasant place naturally that it seems a great pity that no effort is made to improve it socially in one respect. The visitors at the pretty villas, at the splendid Hotel des Roches Noires and other establishments are for the most part of high standing; it is, therefore, to be regretted that the frequenters of certain hotels, were the most ignorant stranger would speedily find out the character of his fellow-lodgers, should monopolize the only place of amusement in Trouville. The French are anything but a squeamish nation, but loud indignation is expressed on all sides at the indiscriminating hospitality of the Casino authorities.

AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

(From "Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.")

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.

THE information published last winter in *The Daily Telegraph* about the numerous arrests for an immense conspiracy and concerning the spread of socialistic propaganda are abundantly confirmed by a secret report of the Minister of Justice, a part of which I hope soon to be able to communicate. The facts of the case were always officially denied, and the public was therefore much astonished by a recent circular of the Minister of Public Instruction which referred to the report of the Minister of Justice, and stated the alarming fact that the social revolutionists had succeeded in gaining a great influence in thirty-seven provinces of the Empire. It is said that nearly 800 persons of those arrested last winter are soon to be tried in St. Petersburg, and a similar political trial, it is reported, will also take place at Moscow. Meanwhile, four students, two peasants, and two soldiers have just been tried for circulating seditious and revolutionary books, and exciting rebellion, by a special Court composed of four senators, two marshals of the nobility, the Mayor of Odessa, and a district elder. Although the circumstances relating to this case are very similar to those attending the great conspiracy, yet it is an affair apart, having apparently no connection with the other. Last April two students, Diakof and Siriakof, one the son of a deacon and the other of a priest, both youths of twenty, and still in the University, became acquainted, under assumed names, with various workmen in the Tchesher Factory at St. Petersburg, persuaded several of them to take a convenient lodging, frequently visited them, and read to them certain forbidden books, accompanied with explanations. These works they urged their friends to circulate among other workmen, and the two peasants agreed to assist them. In the same way the books were introduced into the barracks of the Moscow Regiment of the Guards, and especially among the musicians. Another peasant, whom the authorities did not succeed in arresting, was sent to his native province with a supply of tracts for carrying on the good work among his fellow villagers. Unfortunately for the propagandists, some of their hearers were in the pay of the secret police; and while professing great interest in the readings, as well as borrowing the books, and even circulating them, these men informed the authorities of what was going on. The works in question were of a very different character from those formerly issued from the Russian revolutionary press. They are short, of a popular character, written in the dialect of the *muzhiks*, and more in the nature of novels and tales than ordinary political writings. The statements, therefore, of many of the witnesses, and of some of the accused, have great probability that they were utterly ignorant of the criminal character of the literature. Two of these books—the "Tale of Four Brothers," and the adapted translation of Erckmann-Chatrian's "*Histoire d'un Paysan*"—were described in *The Daily Telegraph* of the 25th of February last. Others were popular histories of the rebellion of Pugatchef and the robber chief Stenka Razin, the martyr Nicholas, a collection of [illegible] of a socialistic tendency, and an article [illegible] Russian revolutionary journal on the [illegible] Sammana. Siriakof stated at the preliminary investigation that his desire to become acquainted with the workmen arose from his reflections on the inequality of the present structure of [illegible] by which the life of the lower classes is rendered unendurable. He added also that it was necessary to explain to the workmen [illegible], and to show them the only way of escape [illegible] by means of a *socialistic revolution*. Diakof said that he had read these books for the purpose of explaining to the workmen social and economical theories; but he denied having said that all the evils came from the Emperor, because in many cases the Emperor is restrained from carrying out his own designs by his councillors and officials. He gave as an example the Emperor Alexander I., who could not introduce many of the reforms made in the present reign because there was so much opposition from influential people. At the trial Diakof and Siriakof refused to defend themselves on the ground that it was impossible to do so with self respect when three agents of the secret police had given testimony against them. They were found guilty, and were sentenced to the loss of all their rights and to hard labour in Siberian fortresses—Diakof for ten years, and Siriakof for six. The two peasants were also condemned to the same penalty for ten years. The soldiers lost all their rights and advantages of service, and were ordered to be imprisoned, one for a year, and the other for nine months. The two other students had been accused only for having had the forbidden matter in their possession and not reporting it to the Government: but it was clearly proved that Diakof had brought the package of books to the room of Yeltsof during his absence, and had asked Vtchaslavof if it could not be kept there for some days, stating that it was a valuable parcel. It was placed in a drawer, and its contents were not known until some time afterwards. Yeltsof therefore was placed under arrest for ten days, and Vistcheslavof for six.

Were the revolutionary enterprise of these students but an isolated case one could say with truth, as some of the journals have said, that the Russian Empire will never be endangered by such childish intrigues; but we must reflect that there is scarcely a student in Russia who does not in his heart believe as Siriakof and Diakof, although they may not carry their plans into action, and that among the common people the feeling is gaining ground, as was shown on this trial, that "there the Government expenses are enormous, and that ninety millions are paid for interest alone, that if there were no Government there would be none of these expenses to pay; and that it would be not a little better and more comfortable to live without any Government at all." The acts of these students arise from an imperfect and unfinished education. The course to which the Minister of Public Instruction proposes to take—greater stress laid upon religious and moral teaching, and more careful inspection of the studies and occupations of youth—will never cure the ill. Its only remedy is open argument. As it is, the publications of the revolutionary press are circulated everywhere in Russia and it is impossible to find a means of putting a stop to that, for, even under the strict *regime* of Nicholas, such books were imported into Russia by thousands. These can exert their influence unchecked, for it is allowed to no one to mention their arguments, not even for the sake of confuting them. The *Golos*, therefore, is right in stating that the only cure is a freer press. In the present state of the case even the articles and items of the Government papers are made use of by the revolutionary party; for statements about unequal and oppressive taxation, about the unlawful action of Government officials, and so forth, appearing in the Government papers, are of course gladly accepted without contradiction, and are made the basis for revolutionary teaching. In this trial it was shown that one of the seditious conferences consisted in reading the project for a new law for including all classes in the communal government—a subject much discussed in all the newspapers last winter, with explanations showing that this was a proof that the interests of the upper classes were hostile to those of the peasantry. It is strange that the Russian Government cannot remember that the history of the present century has shown that the introduction and reading of revolutionary books and the activity of secret societies have diminished exactly as the freedom of the press has increased, and *vice versa*. The impetus which has of late been given to the revolutionary propaganda in Geneva and London can be traced to the restrictions which have been imposed on the free expression of opinion in St. Petersburg and Moscow. A year ago I had little belief in the possibility of a revolution in Russia. Since then circumstances have enabled me to become more closely acquainted with Radical opinion here, and I have been surprised to find how widely socialistic and Radical views of all kinds are spread in every class of society. It now seems to me that a revolution in Russia is, I do not say inevitable, but extremely probable; and if things go on as they do now it may come at any moment. Efforts at repression only make the matter worse.

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EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.
For Sale the Bungalow known as "Dr. Dallas's Bungalow," situate on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, with the Stables, Coachhouse, garden and compound, yielding at present a monthly rent of Rs. 200.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, No. 3, Fort, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large bungalow standing thereon, with out-houses, stables and cookroom, &c., containing by admeasurement 6, 42 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 31, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded on the East partly by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., and partly by a private Road, on the North by the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., on the West by a Public Road leading to Mount Pleasant Road, and on the South by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., at present in the occupation of Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th September 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. SHROFF will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m. on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Ruttonbhaee, wife of Adurjee Framjee Tatra, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Goolam Mohiuddin Shaik Ebrem.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Shoolesbwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2477 and assessed by the assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 144 6-9 square yards be the same little, little more or less and bounded, (as follows—on or towards the east by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the aforesaid passage, on or towards the north by the house of Kureem Khoja, and on or towards the south by the house of Wittoo Dhoobee.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th September 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plated Articles, Carriage, Horse, &c., at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade.
On SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of Mr. T. W. Pearson, Esq., (changing his residence) comprising glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated articles, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, dispense and cook-room articles, &c.
The full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be publicly sold and the property will be on inspection 4 days prior to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th September 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE at our Godowns:—

BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1	Rs. 32 8
——— HENNESSY'S ***	,, 30 8
——— COMANDON & Co's	,, 21 0
BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE (Quarts.	,, 5 12
Bottled by STONE ..... (Pints ...	,, 3 12

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

WACHTER & CIE., EPERNAY.
CHAMPAGNE.
IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, MESSRS. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.
MESSRS. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.
MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES; while MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.
WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s.s. TIMOR. Price Rs. 46 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 48 for 2 dozen Pints, with all charges added.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug, 1875.

NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.
J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 4th August 1875.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs. 16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—	
Slender, No. 13 1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4 8
,, 14 ,, ,, ,,	4 0
,, 17 ,, ,, ,,	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in ,, ,,	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as
EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,
and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of
Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.
These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.
The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF
Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.
THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from this date the following RULES will come into force:—
1. No Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 11th September, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the undermentioned Business, viz:—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July 1875.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the current year in place of MR. MACFARLANE, who retires in rotation, and MR. FARDOONJEE DINSHAWJEE, resigned.
4th. To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 11th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. W. CHART, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August 1875.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS BEEN RECEIVED.
Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1s. 9d per Rupee = Rs. 6.
FOR CASH ONLY.
*The Tr